

ARE READY TO AID THE POOR.

People Gladly Respond to the Journal's Plea for Mrs. Peters.

The Poor Widow and Children of the Self-Denying Blacksmith Made Happy by Charity.

LETTERS OF SYMPATHY RECEIVED.

Sorrow Expressed for the Woman's Helpless State—Many Benevolent Persons Call on Her and Render Substantial Assistance.

The Journal	\$50.00
T. S.	5.00
Mr. X.	5.00
Twenty-three cyclists	2.30
Elsie and Clara J.	1.00
M. F., College Point	1.00
A. A. S.	1.00
T. Washington	.50
Symptotizer	.25
Florence B.	.25
F. E. G.	.20
Gum Drop	.10
Miss Bloomers	.10
H. L. Rosenbaum	.10
Total	\$67.30

Good Samaritans are coming to the rescue of the helpless widow and orphans of Edward Peters, the heroic Brooklyn blacksmith, who dropped dead in the hallway of his tenement house home, at No. 570 Baltic street, a week ago, after depriving himself of food in order that his wife and little ones might have plenty. The Journal's contribution fund has met with the endorsement of its readers. Several of them have sent donations of money for the family or the dead smith through this paper.

Many more have called on the widow and tried by comforting words and substantial assistance to alleviate her great sorrow. Thirty-seven dollars and thirty cents are in this office.

The Journal started the ball rolling with \$50 deposited with the cashier in the business office, just as though it were a bank account. Mrs. Peters may call there and draw any or all of it at any time that she is in need. It is a reserve fund, and belongs to her. She prefers to keep it where it is, to having a private account started for her in the Dime Savings Bank. "T. S." are the initials of a charitable man, who gave his name to the Journal, but was too modest to desire the fame of a philanthropist, and requested that his initials alone be printed opposite the \$5 which he sent in. Mr. X. may be similarly described. He brought his \$5 to the office himself.

The Journal has appealed especially to bicycle riders to help the dead hero's little flock, as it was largely the growing popularity of the wheel which gradually reduced the poor blacksmith to his present condition. Twenty-two letters, through one of their number, sent \$2.30 to the pitiful little quartet—two men and a sickly mother, her fatherless little daughter and her two robust little lads. A kind-hearted Irishman sent 50 cents; F. E. G., of No. 825 Park avenue, 25 cents; "Gum Drop" a dime, and "Miss Bloomers," of Central Park West, a dime. Two little girls, Elsie and Clara J., with childish generosity and well-placed charity, sent a crisp \$1 bill for the less fortunate little ones in Brooklyn. These have been acknowledged.

Among the letters which arrived at the Journal office yesterday was one all the way from Washington. It is written in a dainty, feminine hand. It follows:

Editor Journal:

Having read in your valuable paper, the Journal, about the Peters family, I send two cents. I wish I could send more. God will help you make the Journal the greatest paper. I remain, M. F. H. L. ROSENBAUM.

Twenty-five cents accompanied this note: Included 25 cents for the Peters family.

FLORENCE B.

A bodily beautiful penmanship on finest pen paper was as follows:

Brooklyn, April 7, 1896.

Editor of the Journal:

Dear Sir—Enclosed please find \$1 for the Peters family. Respectfully, A. A. S.

On the back of a leaf from a child's copy book is written in faltering hand:

Editor Journal:

Dear Sir—Enclosed you will find \$1 for the family of E. Peters, No. 570 Baltic street, Brooklyn. By sending this you will oblige me. College Point, M. F.

Another letter is as follows:

Brooklyn, April 7, 1896.

The Journal:

For the Peters family, 25 cents. I wish it could be more.

Mrs. Peters was overjoyed yesterday when she received \$15 of the Journal's fund, and thanked the bearer with tears in her eyes. She said that a great many contributions of food and money had come to her directly from readers of the Journal. Several ladies had offered her work when she regains her strength.

Send in your contributions to this office. The poor widow has four months' back rent and many other debts to pay, besides the running expenses of her little family. Help the good work along.

A NEW YORK GIRL IN OPERA.

Minnie Tracey Makes Her Debut in Washington in "Les Huguenots."

Washington, April 7.—Helen's grand opera company opened in Washington last night in "Les Huguenots" at Allen's Grand Opera House last night. Miss Minnie Tracey, the daughter of General Tracey, a well-known journalist of New York, made her debut in this city as Valentine. She has a rich, sympathetic soprano voice, over which she has excellent control. Her duo with Marcello in the third act was exceptionally good and elicited enthusiastic applause.

Miss Tracey made her debut in Geneva six years ago in "Les Huguenots," and she has also secured many triumphs in Paris, Milan and other European cities. Louise Natanson, who played as Marguerite de Valois. Her voice is a high soprano, and Jules Coney as a soloist was very good, particularly his duo with Minnie in the last act. M. Minnie, the French baritone, was excellent, and in which character he made his debut. Louis de Backer sang well. This company will be heard in New York in a few weeks.

LABOR THREATENS TO FIGHT LABOR.

If a Strike Is Ordered on the Broadway Road, Men Will Be Furnished.

The National Brotherhood of Surface Railway Employees Makes That Declaration.

MR. VREELAND DENIES A CHARGE.

Says that the Company Has Never Discharged or Desired to Discharge an Employee Because of His Connection with Any Union.

There was a decided change in the situation in the dispute between the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and its employees yesterday. The National Brotherhood of Surface Railway Employees, which has been little heard of for some time, and was believed to be in a moribund condition, has loomed to the front again and will fight the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees in case of a strike.

The agents of the National Brotherhood are in New York at present and are drumming up recruits. It professes to be utterly opposed to strikes and in favor of sunation, conciliation and arbitration.

It was alleged yesterday that the employees are in favor of organizing the men into the National Brotherhood, and it is known that agents of the National Brotherhood were in communication with the officials of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

The policy of the company, it is said, will be to fill the places of the strikers with members of the National Brotherhood if a strike is declared, and thus put labor at war with itself. How many members there are in the National Brotherhood is not known, but it is believed that its agents are now trying to find out the men who are lukewarm as to a strike, so as to enroll them as members. Every one who has ever driven a street car, it is said, will be welcomed into the National Brotherhood.

An officer of the latter, who would not allow himself to be quoted by name, said yesterday: "If a strike is declared we could bring men from different Eastern cities to fill the places of strikers. A strike, therefore, would be a very foolhardy affair."

A committee of twelve, composed of eight gripmen and four conductors, claiming to represent the mass meeting of the organized employees of the company on Monday night, called on President Vreeland yesterday. The committee gave Mr. Vreeland a report of the meeting, and of the resolutions, which have already appeared, condemning any strike, and assuring the company of its loyalty.

The men who are dissatisfied look on these meetings with suspicion. One of them said yesterday:

"The meetings at which the men declare themselves to be happy and contented are out and dried affairs. They don't really represent the feelings of the vast majority of the workmen."

President Mahon, of the Amalgamated Association of Surface Railway Employees, sent a letter to President Vreeland, of the Broadway road, yesterday, asking for a hearing.

In answer to this letter Mr. Vreeland sent a communication in which he refused to hold the conference asked for, and in which he said: "You are in error in referring to the discharge of ten employees of your company for being members of our association. No employee of our company has been discharged for joining or being a member of any association or any other labor organization. The ten men to whom you apparently refer were discharged, in common with 182 others, during the past month, for violation of regulations which we consider essential to proper discipline and safe operation of our system of railroads."

A statement was made by one of the officials of the Metropolitan Street Railway during the day in which it was announced that the majority of the cable employees had signified to the officers of the company their satisfaction with the existing state of things.

President Mahon said during the day: "We are in no hurry in the matter. I do not believe in ordering a strike until all other resources have been exhausted. We have grievances, and we earnestly desire to see them remedied, but we prefer to go about it in a sensible way."

WANT NEW YORK REFUSE.

Newark Officials Believe It Is Just the Material with Which to Fill in the Meadows.

Newark, N. J., April 7.—A few weeks ago the Street Committee of the Board of Street and Water Commissioners addressed a letter to the New York authorities asking whether it would not be practicable for them to dump the clean earth, cellar diggings and ashes taken from New York City on the Newark meadows, instead of towing such refuse out to sea.

A reply was received to-day from Colonel Waring in which he stated that the suggestion met with his approval, and the city would be glad to dump the refuse on the Meadows, provided the Newark Board of Health would not object. Colonel Waring explained that the refuse contained a mixture of garbage.

Commissioner Stainby remarked that there was nothing in the letter to show just what kind of garbage the New York Commissioners referred to. He reminded the Board that all that territory between Frelinghuysen avenue and the Pennsylvania Railroad had been filled in with garbage from Newark, topped with a coating of clean earth.

Mr. Stainby suggested that Superintendent Mondy, Engineer Sherman and Surveyor Adams go to New York, see Mr. Waring and ascertain just what kind of material this garbage is, and also find out whether or not he would be willing to send it to Newark free of charge.

The suggestion was approved, and the gentlemen named will wait on Colonel Waring in a few days and talk the matter over.

Free Public Library Meeting.

A public meeting in the interest of the New York Free Circulating Library will be held at Cheltenham Hall on Saturday, April 11, at 4:30 p. m. Mayor Strong will preside, and addresses will be delivered by W. Bourke Cockran, Henry E. Howland and Andrew Carnegie. This library, which was founded in the year 1850, has grown with great rapidity, having a central library and five branches. It circulated free of charge 600,000 volumes last year. Any responsible person may obtain books and the library is open every day in the year.

THE POLICE BOARD'S FIRST PUBLIC FIGHT.

Commissioners Roosevelt and Parker Take Part as the Leading Disputants.

They Wrangle About the Eligible List and the Promotion of Their Subordinates.

SOME SHARP THRUSTS AND RETORTS.

Mr. Parker Criticizes the President's Manner Carrying the Idea He Thinks His Word Is Law, Which the Latter Indignantly Denies.

Police Commissioner Parker spoke his mind freely at a public meeting of the Board yesterday. As a result a lively tilt ensued between Mr. Parker and President Roosevelt. Little business was done.

"It is extremely desirable," said Mr. Parker, "that the policy of the Board in the matter of promotion should be formulated. My idea is to create an eligible list which would exceed the vacancies."

"We have five vacancies now left unappointed," Mr. Roosevelt said, "not counting the inspectors at all."

"I know nothing about rating the inspectors," remarked Mr. Parker. "You did not consult me about it."

Mr. Parker said Mr. Roosevelt very sternly, "you were absent from the meeting. It was one of the many meetings you did not attend."

"I believe your idea was to fill the vacancies from the top down. Is that correct, Mr. Roosevelt?" asked Mr. Parker.

"With this modification," answered Mr. Roosevelt, "We appointed where we had the men fit and left vacancies where we desired."

"Well, I can say," replied Mr. Parker, "despite what the outside public may believe, that the police force does not believe the Board dishonest. There is no political feeling in the Board."

"See here, Mr. Parker," interrupted Mr. Roosevelt, "I don't think it is necessary to discuss politics here."

Mr. Andrews and Colonel Grant nodded approvingly at this.

"Some of the most reputable men in town have recommended the biggest rascals on the force for promotion," said Mr. Parker.

"I must say," remarked Mr. Roosevelt, "that the politicians have always recommended better men than the other people."

"You have said, Mr. President," broke in Mr. Parker, "that you were going to shed the impurities in behalf of policemen more and more."

"Now, don't interrupt me, Mr. Parker. I will give you a chance, and now I want to be heard without interruption."

Mr. Parker apologized and then Mr. Roosevelt said:

"I think I can safely say, Mr. Parker, that you have more politicians coming to see you than me, ten to one."

"Oh, no," responded Mr. Parker; "you are an organization man. The party comes to you."

Later a heated discussion arose, in which Acting Captain Stainkamp's name figured. "If he had been promoted to promote Stainkamp by persons of influence,"

"Oh, I am aware of the case," retorted Mr. Roosevelt. "It was that Secretary Whitney wrote to you in Stainkamp's behalf. You said you didn't want to promote any man whom a politician had spoken about."

I investigated the matter and found that Stainkamp had handled the police at the Whitney-Paget wedding, and that the ex-Secretary had offered him money, which he refused, and Mr. Whitney wrote a letter commending him. I did not consider that this warranted your opposing the promotion of Stainkamp."

"What you want and desire, Mr. Roosevelt," said Mr. Parker, "carries great weight with me. Do you remember telling me about Stainkamp beseeching the office of a friend of mine?"

"I do not," snapped Mr. Roosevelt.

"Well," continued Mr. Parker, "when you begin to talk about your wants and your desires I beg you will recollect that my wants and desires have as much right to be regarded as yours. Your manner conveys the impression that your wants and desires are law."

Mr. Roosevelt appealed to his colleagues. "Does my manner convey that impression to you?" he asked. Colonel Grant and Major Andrews each shook their head.

Then after a little more word skirmishing the meeting adjourned. Mr. Roosevelt said he was glad to have had the pleasure of a public exchange of compliments with his colleague, Mr. Parker.

TO BE PLAYED IN ENGLISH.

"Mein New York" Is Given at a Professional Matinee.

A complimentary performance of "Mein New York" was given at the Herald Square Theatre yesterday afternoon by the Germania Theatre Company. Manager Max Helman recently purchased the play, which has been running for some time at the Germania, and will present an English version of it next "Old Hoss" Hoy in the leading comedy role.

The play, which is in five acts, is of the "Old Homestead" order. Adolph Philipp is the author.

The best work was done by Otto Meyer, Eugene Schultz, Paul Weissel, Adolf Philipp, Max Lube and Lucie Warner.

NIAGARA FALLS MENACED.

If All Companies Who Claim the Right Use Its Waters the Supply Will Be Exhausted.

Albany, April 7.—The memorial presented to the Legislature to-day by the State Commissioners of the Niagara Falls Reservation is an interesting document. It states that the numerous projects to take water from the Niagara River that have already received legislative sanction, and certain enterprises to utilize the more distant waters of the lakes, which are essential to the integrity of the Falls, have created a general apprehension that the grandeur of the Falls is to be impaired.

The following companies claim the right to take water from the Niagara River without compensation to the State: "The Lockport Water and Electric Company, the Niagara County Irrigation and Water Supply Company, the Lewiston Water Supply Company, the Buffalo and Niagara Power and Drainage Company, the Niagara Power and Development Company, and the Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company."

"Here are six concerns, which, while not yet taking water from the river, have legislative authority to do so. Any other company is now actually drawing water from the river—the Niagara Falls Power Company—originally chartered by the Legislature of 1885. If this company uses its full limit of 200,000 horsepower, it will draw from the river about 6 per cent of the entire volume of water."

"To create a single horsepower for ten hours per day, by other agencies than water, costs from \$25 to \$100 per annum. If to be entirely within bounds, \$10 is taken as the value of horsepower per annum, to take 200,000 horsepower would represent an annual value of \$2,000,000. Another company—the Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power and Manufacturing Company—has been recently engaged in enlarging its canal without any legislative or other authority."

The Attorney-General has furnished the Reservation Commissioners with an opinion that the taking of water by this company is without authority of law and that an injunction will be granted it.

MORMONS ARE WARNED.

Must Not Accept Public Office Without Permission from the Church—Moses Thatcher Deposed.

Salt Lake, Utah, April 7.—The semi-annual conference of the Mormon Church, which has been in session for three days, closed last night by the issuance of a manifesto by the heads of the Church which has created a great deal of excitement and not a little dismay among the Gentiles.

The manifesto is a carefully worked document, and sets out by disclaiming on the part of the heads of the Church any desire that the Church should dominate over the State. The incidents of last Fall's election, when two men, Moses Thatcher and B. H. Roberts, high in office in the Church, were elected for congressional nomination on the Democratic ticket without receiving the permission of the First Presidency, are referred to, and then the manifesto says that the church leaders have unanimously agreed to and now promulgate a rule that before accepting any position or nomination, political or otherwise, members of the Church who hold any church office and seventy per cent of the Mormon people in the territory must apply to the First Presidency, and state in writing whether they will be permitted to accept such nomination or position.

Moses Thatcher, who accepted the nomination for United States Senator, without consulting the First Presidency, was deposed from his office as an apostle in the Church during the conference.

Kennedy's Cortlandt.

Our Hats are the peer of the best. They are fairly priced. There isn't a London or Fifth Avenue style worth while but is shown here.

Derbys at \$1.90, the peer of any \$3.00 Hat that is sold.

Finer Grades, \$2.35 and \$2.90.

Suit Hats, 3.90, 4.80 5.80; the saving is about a dollar.

Outing Caps for bicyclists and golfers, 50c.

Men's Shoes.

French Calf, Patent Leather, Razor and Medium Toes, all the snap and style of \$3.00 Shes, at

\$2.97 the Pair.

Men's Calf Goodyear Welt (best domestic stock), \$2.97 pair.

Men's finest French Calf (hand sewed throughout), \$4.98 pair.

Men's Furnishings.

Time for Spring Underwear. Come here and save money.

Best Western Hose set in and lined weight, made in Germany, 85c. each, worth \$1.50.

Unprecedented values in Dress Shirts.

laundered, open back, made of the celebrated New York Mills Muslin.

Early morning dress set in and lined with heavy butchers' linen, at 75c. each, worth \$1.50.

Box.

Silk-plaited Box, fast black and tan, 20c. pair, worth 50c.

Madras Negligee Shirts, 98c. each.

JAMES R. KEANE & CO., Credit Office, 34 Ave., corner 7th St.

Get It Keane's Way

and have plenty of time to pay for it! Thus do away with the usual necessity of outlaying the cash and at the same time put money in your pocket. People who ought to know tell us we're selling this year at prices lower than ever known.

\$37.50 FOR IT!

5-piece PARLOR SUIT, covered in 4 colorings. French Silk Damask. The cover material alone cost \$8.50. By the importer, and it takes 1/2 yds. of it to cover the suit. We've said nothing of the woodwork and upholstery.

\$50 worth of goods—\$1.00 weekly

\$75 worth of goods—\$1.25 weekly

\$100 worth of goods—\$1.50 weekly

\$200 worth of goods—\$2.00 weekly

Larger amounts in proportion.

JAMES R. KEANE & CO., Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, 34 Ave., corner 7th St.

One Block Above 7th St. 34 Ave. 1/2 Sta 34 Ave. Cars Pass the Door.

DISEASE DESCRIBED BY SYMPTOMS.

Its Cure Proven by Results—The Knowledge Which Enables the Copeland Physicians to Describe Diseased Conditions Has Contributed as Well to Their Superb Mastery Over Them—Giving Doctor Copeland's Symptom Questions and Citing Instances of Notable Cures.

SYMPTOMS OF DISEASE.

Great numbers of people suffer from the milder forms of catarrh, as from other subtle chronic maladies, without any correct or definite idea of the nature of their affliction. The symptoms below have been carefully arranged by Doctor Copeland to enable many sufferers to understand just what it is that ails them. The proper course for sufferers is this: Read these symptoms carefully over, mark those that apply to your case and bring them with you to either office of the Copeland Medical Institute. If you live away from the city, send them by mail to the Fifth Avenue office and ask for home treatment.

DISEASE OF HEAD AND THROAT.

The head and throat become diseased from neglected colds causing Catarrh when the condition of the blood predisposes to this condition.



J. Stephen Van Dyke, 508 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, cured of disease of the head and throat.

"Is the voice husky?"
"Do you spit up mucus?"
"Do you ache all over?"
"Do you sneeze at night?"
"Do you have a cold?"
"Is the nose stopped up?"
"Does your nose discharge?"
"Does the nose bleed easily?"
"Do crusts form in the nose?"
"Is the nose sore and tender?"
"Do you sneeze a great deal?"
"Is this worse toward night?"
"Does the nose itch and burn?"
"Is there pain in front of head?"
"Is there pain across the eyes?"
"Is there pain in back of head?"
"Is there tickling in the throat?"
"Do you sneeze and cough?"
"Do you have to clear the throat?"
"Is there a dropping in the throat?"
"Does the throat feel raw?"
"Are you losing your sense of taste?"
"Do you sleep with the mouth open?"
"Does your nose stop up toward night?"

DISEASE OF BRONCHIAL TUBES.

This condition often results from catarrh extending from the head and throat, and, if left unchecked, extends down the windpipe into the bronchial tubes, and in time attacks the lungs.



Christian Schneider, 192 Sumner Street, Brooklyn, Cured of disease of Bronchial Tubes.

"Have you a cough?"
"Are you losing flesh?"
"Do you cough at night?"
"Do you spit up mucus?"
"Do you take cold easily?"
"Is your tongue coated?"
"Have you stitches in side?"
"Do you cough until you gag?"
"Do you cough in the morning?"
"Do you cough on going to bed?"
"Do you cough in the evening?"
"Do you have a cold?"
"Do you spit up yellow matter?"
"Is your cough short and hacking?"
"Do you spit up little cheesy lumps?"
"Do you have a disgust for fatty foods?"
"Are you nervous and weak?"
"Do you feel you are growing weaker?"
"Is there a burning pain in the throat?"
"Have you pain behind the breastbone?"
"Do you cough worse at night and morning?"
"Do you have to sit up at night to get breath?"

DISEASE OF THE STOMACH.

This condition may result from several causes, but the usual cause is catarrh of the stomach dropping down into the throat and being swallowed.

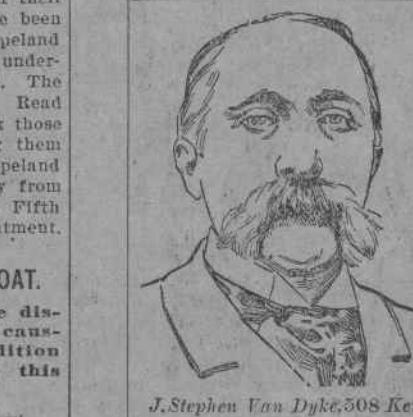


James Rockwell, 378 Fifth Avenue, City, cured of Disease of the Stomach.

"Is there nausea?"
"Are you indigestive?"
"Is there vomiting?"
"Do you belch up gas?"
"Do you have waterbrash?"
"Are you light-headed?"
"Do you have a cold?"
"Do you have acid?"
"Do you have heartburn?"
"Do you have a dropping in the stomach?"
"Do you break out in the skin?"
"When alone empty do you feel faint?"
"Do you belch up mucus?"
"Do you feel full of gas?"
"Do you feel oppressed?"

DISEASE OF THE EARS.

Deafness and ear troubles result from catarrh passing along the Eustachian tube, and leads from the throat to the ear.



J. Stephen Van Dyke, 508 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, cured of disease of the ears.

"Is your hearing failing?"
"Do your ears discharge?"
"Do your ears itch and burn?"
"Are the ears dry and scaly?"
"Have you pain behind the ears?"
"Is there a throbbing in the ears?"
"Is there a humming sound heard?"
"Do you have ringing in the ears?"
"Are there crackling sounds heard?"
"Is your hearing loud and clear?"
"Do you have some of heat in bowels?"
"Is there throbbing in the stomach?"
"Do you suffer from pains in temples?"
"Do you have palpitation of the heart?"
"Do these feelings affect your memory?"
"Is there a general feeling of lassitude?"

DISEASE OF THE EYES.

This condition indicates Disease of the Eyes. Catarrh often passes up the tear ducts, and then attacks the mucous membrane lining the eyelids and covering the eyeball.



Little Alice May Fithoon, 29 Taylor Street, Paterson, New Jersey, who was totally blind in her right eye and almost blind in her left eye. Sight restored.

"Do your eyelids feel sore?"
"Does light hurt your eyes?"
"Do your eyes feel itchy?"
"Do your eyes burn at times?"
"Are your eyes sometimes red?"
"Do your eyes feel sore?"
"Are your eyelids scaly and dry?"
"In the morning are your eyes watery?"
"Does everything look cloudy at times?"
"Is there a feeling of dust in your eyes?"
"Does everything seem before your eyes?"
"If you look steadily do your eyes smart?"
"Do your eyelids stick together mornings?"
"When you read do the lines run together?"
"In doing near work have you pain in eyes?"
"Do you have severe headaches after work?"
"Have you drawing sensation in your eyes?"
"Are your eyes sore and hot in the morning?"
"Does a bright light hurt your eyes?"
"Do you have a tendency to wink all the time?"
"Do the letters seem to dance when you read?"
"Is there often a mistiness before your eyes?"
"Do eyes inflame after reading by lamplight?"

DISEASE OF THE NERVES.

The majority of nervous diseases are caused by poisons in the blood. Poisons circulating in the blood harasses the brain and nerves, and such symptoms